EXHIBIT 22

In The Matter Of:

Fair Fight Action v. Raffensperger

Kevin Kennedy March 31, 2020

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1 went back and looked at the depositions of Chris 2 Harvey. There were three different depositions that he provided in this case. Since my report, I've looked at 3 expert witness depositions that were taken after my 4 5 report, notably the depositions of Ken Mayer, Dan 6 Smith, Michael McDonald. There were two other 7 professors, one from I think Dartmouth. 8 Was that Dr. Herron? Q. 9 Yes, yes, Dr. Herron. Α. 10 Q. Okay. And looked at a large number of training 11 Α. 12 materials that were produced since my report and 13 complaints from the 2017 and 2018 elections. Obviously met with counsel just to go over my report and their 14 expectations of what they thought might be asked today. 15 16 Okay. And in looking at the Q. Sure. 17 additional training materials, do you know if you looked at the 2020 poll worker manual as it's called? 18 19 Α. In fact, I made a specific request No. 20 about that and was advised that it had not been 21 produced. 22 Q. Okay. Do you know about when you made that 23 request? 24 Α. Within the last two weeks.

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0.

Okay.

1 I looked at the statutes that were Α. 2 available, which would have been after the law was passed. In my preparation there were a lot of 3 questions in the depositions about changes that House 4 5 Bill 316 made. I did not look at the legislation 6 itself. But, you know, there were materials that were 7 presented that summarized House Bill 316 that were part 8 of the materials presented to the county election 9 official conferences, so in that sense I had somewhat of a familiarity with the changes. 10 All right. Are you offering an opinion on 11 Q. 12 whether any state officials have acted with intentional 13 discrimination towards voters of color? Again, I looked at allegations concerning 14 that, materials related to that, but I'm not offering 15 an opinion specifically on that, no. 16 17 Q. All right. Okay. Let's talk briefly about your time with the Government Accountability Board in 18 19 Wisconsin and its predecessor organization. 20 appointed you as the director of the GAB? The Government Accountability Board itself 21 Α. appointed me. They are six former judges who were

appointed by the governor from a list that was

recommended to the governor by state court of appeals

judges based on applications they reviewed, and then

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1 obligation, to directly train poll workers? 2 Α. I think the obligation is implicit within the responsibilities of the Secretary of State. It's 3 not an -- you're correct, it's not an express one 4 5 because it runs down through the counties in terms of 6 the training. 7 0. All right. So with that in mind, let's look 8 at Code Section 21-2-70, we'll mark as Exhibit 6. 9 (Whereupon, Defendants' Exhibit Number D-6 was marked for identification.) 10 11 Okay. Α. 12 BY MR. BELINFANTE: 13 Q. And isn't it true that this code section addresses the powers of superintendents, election 14 superintendents in cities and counties? 15 The powers and duties, yes. 16 Α. 17 Q. All right. And one of those duties in paragraph 8 is to instruct poll officers and others in 18 19 their duties. Do you see that? 20 Yes, I do. Α. Okay. So is it your opinion that Georgia 21 Q. 22 law imposes a duty on city and county election 23 superintendents to train poll officers? 24 Α. Yes. And indeed one of the obligations imposed on 25 Q.

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- Right. But it doesn't -- I mean, you also Q. describe in that same section we're looking at that there's a threshold in foundation. Help me -- how does one identify what that threshold --How does one identify what that threshold You look at the requirements in the state code of what needs to be done to carry out an election. You look at the federal framework that surrounds that, the National Voter Registration Act, the Voting Rights Act, the Help America Vote Act, the UOCAVA, the Accessibility Act for the Elderly and Handicapped. That gives you the foundation of what needs to get done and establishes your threshold of what the responsibilities are going to be. And --But -- go ahead. Q. Well, I think I've made my point. Α.
 - Q. Is there a single document or gold standard promulgated by an organization that sets forth, you know, what -- if I'm looking to get the gold standard in training and I'm looking to follow -- define what that threshold in foundation is, is there a singular document I can go to or a standard, or is there not?
 - A. I don't think that there is -- I mean, I have not -- I mean, this is why I was talking with various people I know who are involved in this to see

A. I think the consequences of the shortcomings of the program lead to voters losing their opportunity to participate in the elections. And that comes through in the complaints that people have, and I think it certainly flows from the fact that not enough information and not enough focus is given to how do we treat provisional ballots and absentee ballots and how do I properly manage my responsibilities -- by my, I mean the county official -- with respect to the Georgia voter registration system.

The outcomes that surprised me are any complaints I got about I can't find that information, about I just registered at the Department of Driver Services, or whatever the DDS acronym is for, and now the information --

Q. Hu?

A. -- doesn't show up on the website or I've been registered, now I'm told I'm not there anymore, what happened. There's an awful lot of those complaints consistently throughout the process. And I look at the expert reports that point out the failings in that area, and that directly impacts people's constitutionally protected right to vote.

Q. Anything other than voter registration errors that you believe training has led to an

focused on the Secretary of State. But, you know, it's clear that what was being conveyed down the line wasn't effective given the large number of complaints that were coming out of the election.

- Q. But I guess my question is a little bit more specific than that, which is do you have an opinion on -- or does your report have an opinion on county training manuals for poll workers?
- 9 A. It does not have a specific opinion on that, 10 no.
 - Q. Okay. And your criticisms that you just spoke of regarding the complaint, you're presuming the facts in the complaint are true. Is that fair?
 - A. That's fair.
- 15 Q. All right.

- A. I think there's a reasonable basis for that given the number of the same types of issues recurring in these complaints.
- Q. Well, let's talk about that for a minute.

 How much -- do you have an opinion or does your report

 have an opinion on how many errors of a similar kind

 need to happen in order for something to be systemic?

 I didn't see your report address that, and that's my

 question is whether your report does.
 - A. My report doesn't quantify it. It talks

about that as a measure for, you know, like the canary in the coal mine. It tells you there's an issue and spurs you to respond to that issue.

- Q. Sure. But you had extensive experience with poll workers, certainly at least -- and, in fact, you are one in Wisconsin; right?
 - A. That's right.

- Q. And in your experience are poll workers trying to do the right thing by voters?
- A. In my experience, they generally are.

 There's occasionally a rogue poll worker that you sort of wonder given their personalities what's driving them. My dad was a poll worker, and the guy who was the chief inspector used to drive me nuts when I'd stop by to visit that polling place.
 - Q. But those folks -- I'm sorry. Go ahead.
- A. No. I was just giving an example that, yes, they are trying to do that. But we know that mistakes are made, and you want to minimize those and certainly mitigate the impact of those mistakes.
- Q. Sure. And do you have any reason to believe that at least as it relates to that standard, and by that I mean trying to assist the voter and coming at it from a position of goodwill, that the majority of poll workers in Georgia are different from those in

would be more effective for them than just reading materials cold? Yeah. I talked about the fact that you need Α. to -- any training has to have several different channels because you're going to have a diverse audience, and the different channels reaffirm points that you've made. I mean, that's the idea of a PowerPoint is to give you a visual illustration. think we've all been at conferences where someone just reads a PowerPoint. Yeah. Those are the ones where the coffee Q. sells out quickly. I've been to plenty. Page 13 of the court's document, number 167, page 12 of yours, there's a discussion a little bit about Firefly. At 14

I don't recall any documents. There was 18 19 some descriptions in the depositions. I don't recall 20 seeing a document that listed everything that was 21 there, but --

the time that you completed your report, were you given

any documents that showed the files that are available

Q. Okay. Have you since seen a document like that?

A. No.

on Firefly?

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All right. Are you aware that other states 0.

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    and groups have come to Georgia to study Firefly
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    because they find it to be effective?
               I'm not aware of that.
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         Α.
               All right. Also on page 13 of the court's
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         Q.
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    number, page 12 of your report, there's a discussion of
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    the Election Center, which you've talked about some
    thus far. Is the Election Center -- poll workers
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    typically don't go take classes at the Election Center;
 9
    is that correct?
               Very few do, right.
10
         Α.
               Okay. It's more for supervisors and other
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         Q.
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    trainers; is that fair?
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               Yeah, generally -- I mean, you'll have a
    mixture of state and local officials, more local
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    officials than state.
15
               Uh-huh (affirmative).
16
         Q.
17
         Α.
               And by local I mean the administrators, not
    the election day officials.
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               Okay. Let me ask you on that page 12 of
         Q.
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    your report, page 13 of the court's page numbers,
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    there's a reference to Appendix B in your report, and I
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    did not -- I didn't see where I got a copy of Appendix
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    B. Mine ends with Appendix A, page 3.
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               MR. BELINFANTE: Beth, do you know if that
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was -- if maybe I printed the wrong copy or if it

A. What, you know, my opinion is is that you don't just say follow the law. You give equal -- you provide some leadership. You give them a reason why that's the case, because people don't always follow the law. And there are consequences when you don't follow the law, and understanding what those consequences are is important. That's, you know, what I was identifying -- what I identify in my opinion was that that's an important element to ensure that you are protecting those rights by providing that. You're doing this for the voter, and here's why we're doing it.

- Q. Right. But at the end of the day, for whatever reason they're doing it -- they could be doing it just because they like law and want to enforce law. As long as the law is being complied with, then there's not a diminution of that voter's rights articulated in that law; is that correct?
- A. That's correct. The idea -- the idea of the training is simply to reinforce that it's done.
- Q. And I think I've asked this before, but you would agree with me that at least kind of coming into the polling place most poll workers want to comply with the law.
 - A. Yes. But they have to know what it is and

persons of color?

- A. That sentence presumes that there can be and that by focusing specifically on the voter and the voter rights, you act in a colorblind or color neutral manner.
- Q. All right. And your report does not opine that there is discrimination against persons of color in voting in Georgia, does it?
- A. My report is informed by the past history of voting practices in Georgia, the concerns that have been raised in media reports over the years, and the concerns raised in the lawsuit, but it does not specifically have an opinion as to whether or not that is the case. It's really directed at that by making sure that the training programs are voter-centric, transparent, that you're going to avoid and you're going to protect against having those kind of discriminatory impacts.
- Q. In the next paragraph after the one we just talked about, you discuss absentee voting and provisional ballots. Is it your contention that --well, strike that. I think we've covered that area. What would you say based on what you've seen is the foundation for conducting elections in Georgia?
 - A. I'm sorry. What do you mean the foundation

for conducting elections?

- Q. I'm looking on page 17 of your report, page 18 of the court's document. The second paragraph ends with "This training approach would send a message to everyone involved in the electoral process, from poll workers to county election officials to voters to candidates, that enabling full participation by all voters is the foundation for conducting Georgia elections." So my question is what do you believe is the foundation for conducting Georgia elections?
 - A. You mean as opposed to serving the voter?
- Q. No. I mean, I couldn't tell from that paragraph if you were implying that Georgia elections had a different foundation.
- A. No, no, I was not -- I was saying that that should be the foundation of any electoral system is facilitating participation by the voters, protecting their rights. And I wasn't suggesting that that wouldn't be the foundation, but to ensure that people who participate in the process understand that. That's what my recommendations are going toward.
- Q. I gotcha. Okay. All right. Let's look at the same page, the second full paragraph under the underlined "Mandatory Uniform Training Protocol for Poll Workers." The last sentence of that paragraph

state mandated -- or, excuse me, a mandatory state-directed uniform training program is the best way, are there case studies you relied on for that?

- A. No, there were not case studies. It's, again, based on my experience that if there is not leadership at the state level, you're not going to get uniformity, you're not going to get compliance. You're going to have instances of people being deprived of their right to participate in the process.
- Q. Looking further down the page, you say in the last full paragraph, "Although the manual contains helpful information, it is far from comprehensive and contains large chunks of statutory language that are difficult to understand. It also takes an inappropriately passive approach to issuing provisional ballots, which appears from my review of complaints in the 2018 general election to be a significant source of inconsistent practices." What did you mean by passive approach to issuing provisional ballots?
- A. Further on in my report there are examples of the language that's in that manual that suggests that you may do something, you might do this, if the voter asks you may do it. That to me when I read that, I'm like wait a minute. Provisional ballots, you need to be much more specific about when and how you do

A. Yes, I have.

- Q. Is it your opinion that the default rule in Georgia is to hand out a paper -- or, excuse me, a provisional ballot?
- A. That seems to be what Chris Harvey says should be the case.
- Q. And do you have reason to believe that it is not the case?
- A. I'm looking at, you know, the complaints that came in. It seemed like there were a large number of instances where people didn't get a provisional ballot. I'm not sure whether or not they were entitled to it, but it certainly generated concerns that they were willing to reach out to the Secretary of State's office and say, "I don't know why I didn't get a provisional ballot," or other people were deserving and someone was not getting offered that opportunity.
- Q. In your experience, have you seen similar complaints in other states?
- A. I've read media accounts that suggest that, yes. I've dealt with election observers who come from other states to Wisconsin who put a strong emphasis on that and often have to remind them. In our training with poll workers, we talk about the fact that they need to look at our resources when it comes to how you

process a provisional ballot because you can't -- as I said, the requirements and the provisions are different in different states.

- Q. Okay. Have you ever gone and observed an election in another state?
- A. I'm reasonably sure I have. I'm just trying to think of the actual experiences of that. I have observed elections in South Korea. For some reason I can't -- I want to say yes, but I just can't give you an example.
- Q. Okay. That's fair. And let me ask you another question on this overly simplified. And I'm not -- I'm truly not trying to be argumentative, and forgive me for asking a similar question frequently, but is there a model kind of training? I mean -- and I'm thinking almost like the equivalent of a, you know, model penal code that we learned in law school or the UCC or something that somebody could turn to for guidance on best practices as it relates to training on provisional ballots.
- A. I'm not aware that there is. I mean, I know that in the gatherings with the National Association of State Election Directors people would provide examples of how they train on provisional ballots. I know that there's a course on provisional voting -- I'm not sure

if it's specifically provisional voting but where provisional voting is a key element at the Election Center. Again, I think a lot of times what you're looking at with provisional ballots or any other election-day practice is how can you provide that information to poll workers and election administrators and voters in a method that is going to ensure that provisional ballots are issued appropriately.

- Q. I'm looking at page -- same page, sorry,
 page 19 at the bottom of the page, page 20 at the top.
 When you talk about the voter identification documents,
 you write -- and this is the fourth full paragraph,
 "Interestingly, there is only one person of color
 depicted in the 12 examples of acceptable
 identification." Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. How does that really impact training?
- A. It provides the poll workers with an exposure to the voters that are going to come into the polling place. I know that when we developed our voter identification training program, we were very focused on making sure that the depictions of acceptable forms of identification showed a diverse group of individuals by age, gender, and race.
 - Q. But, I mean, is it then the opinion -- or

the conclusion to draw from that that Georgia poll workers don't know what people of different races look like?

- A. No. I'm just saying that -- what I'm saying is that it goes to reinforcing to the poll workers you're dealing with a diverse population. It's not a judgment on what they think. It's a question of how can you make your training materials more effective and create an atmosphere that doesn't suggest that only certain people are entitled to vote or only certain people are going to show up to vote.
- Q. So it's your opinion that by not including a more diverse group that the state is implying that people of color are not going to show up to vote or shouldn't be able to show up to vote?
- A. That's not my opinion, but I think you can draw an inference about the sensitivity to the training program, to the training protocols when you look at how materials are presented.
- Q. Do you believe that Georgia State election officials are communicating to local officials that persons of color are not coming to the polls?
 - A. I don't think that's the case, no.
- Q. Do you think that state election officials are communicating implicitly or explicitly to

poll workers that persons of color should not be able to vote?

A. That they are? No.

- Q. Same page, next paragraph, the last sentence says, "A model state-directed training initiative for poll workers must provide participants in the electoral process with confidence that poll workers know their responsibilities, will help not hinder voter participation, and are mindful of the integrity and importance of the vote of each citizen." Was there a particular model that you had in mind when writing that?
- A. No. I think -- I mean, obviously the language I'm drawing from is from my experience.

 That's what animates the training programs that I was responsible for overseeing. I think the use of the term model is -- I think this is a way of communicating this is an essential element when someone is evaluating their training program that they can see that this is a focus because it's going to -- I think it moves the training to ensuring that voters' rights are protected.
- Q. All right. Are your criticisms of the poll worker manual all contained in this report?
- A. I don't think I was quite as harsh in the report as I just was earlier.

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    they were no longer there by the time the board took
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    action.
               And --
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         Q.
               But I can't --
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         Α.
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         Q.
               Okay.
               -- name one, but I remember there were a
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 7
    handful of them, two, three, four.
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               And do you recall if that -- I mean, if the
         Q.
 9
    county official was no longer in office as a
    consequence of what you describe as egregious conduct?
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         Α.
               My sense was that's why they were no longer
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    there. I think the county was being proactive in
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    getting rid of them. I mean, the county, as I
    understand it, still had some consequences. They may
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    have -- they may have been fined. They certainly were
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    given negative publicity. I don't know if they did a
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    letter of instruction, you know, a direct letter of
    instruction to an oversight body about don't hire
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    someone like this again, but --
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               And so, I mean, in some ways isn't that
    evidence that the process is working, that if there's a
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    truly egregious violation the county is taking care of
    it itself?
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               In most cases it tells you that the process
         Α.
    is working. I mean, I think what I was describing were
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